

IMPORTS (cont'd)

Country	System(2)	1983	1984	1985
DEVELOPING MARKET				
ECON. OCEANIA		3,007	3,195	3,130
American Samoa	S	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji	G	484	450	442
Fr. Polynesia	S	533	539	549
New Caledonia	S	304	311	n.a.
Papua NG (8)	G	974	968	n.a.
Samoa	G	56	50	51
Solomon Is.	S	61	107	n.a.
Tonga	G	38	n.a.	n.a.
Vanuatu	G	63	67	n.a.
CENTRALLY PLANNED				
ECON. ASIA		25,038	30,082	45,140
China	G	21,324	26,130	40,354
Mongolia	G	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vietnam	S	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CENTRALLY PLANNED				
ECON. EUROPE AND USSR		166,967	166,277	171,120
Bulgaria (8)	G	12,283	12,714	n.a.
Czechoslovakia (8)	G	16,324	17,080	17,642
German DR (8)	G	21,524	22,940	n.a.
Hungary	G	8,503	8,091	8,228
Poland (8)	G	9,995	10,633	10,187
Romania (8)	G	9,959	n.a.	n.a.
USSR (8)	G	80,412	80,624	n.a.

1. c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) Value at the frontier of the importing country.
2. Systems of trade-imports: under the general system (G), both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded, at the time of their first arrival, as imports; under the special trade system (S), goods are recorded as imports when declared for domestic consumption whether at time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage.
3. United States, Canada, developed market economies of Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
4. This classification is intended for statistical convenience and does